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History of the First School for  
Deaf Mutes of America. 1885



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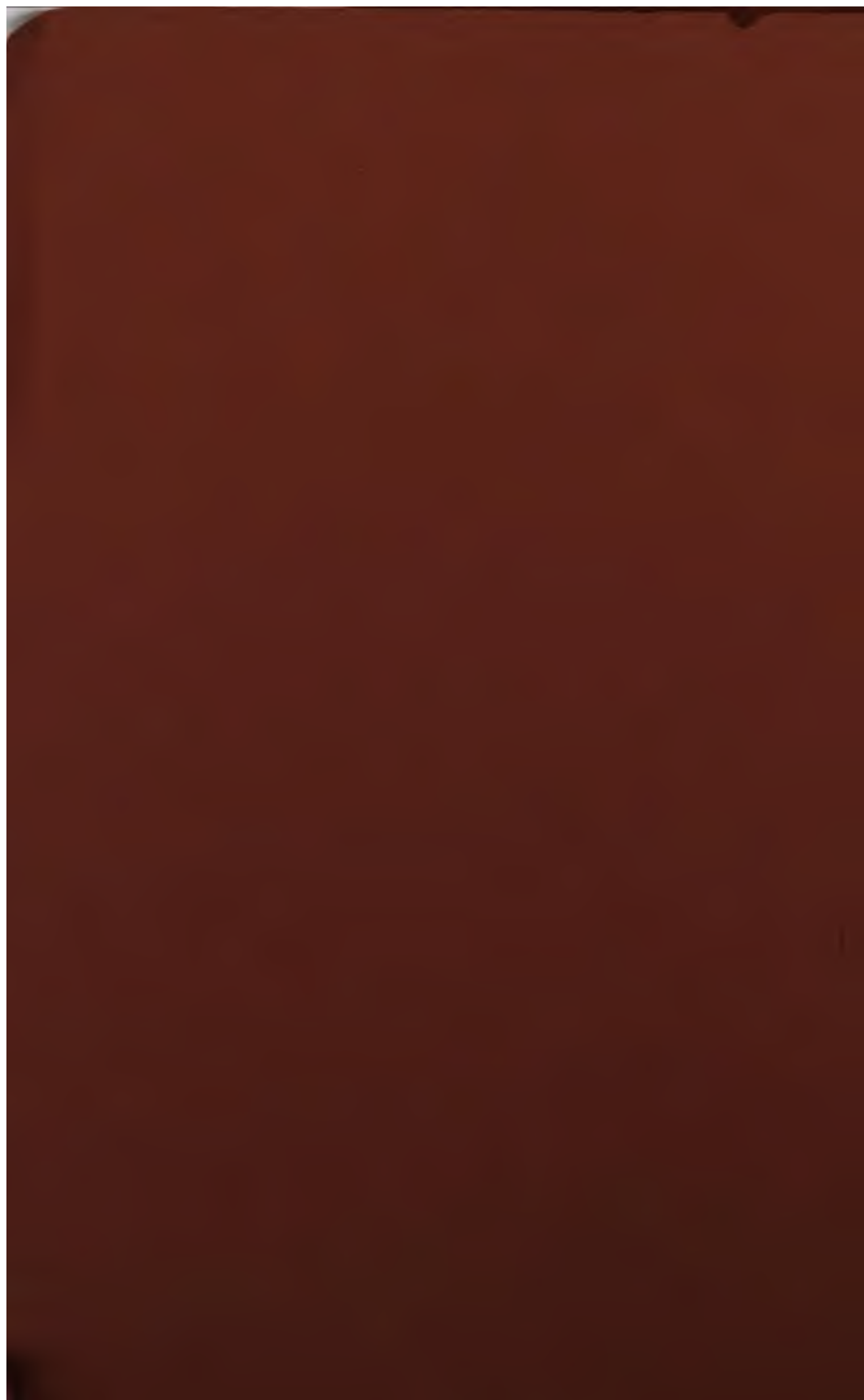
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HOW THEY ARE EDUCATED,  
AND  
HOW THE ALPHABETS ARE INVENTED,  
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*Illustrated.*

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.:  
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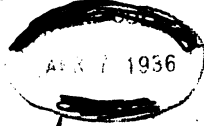
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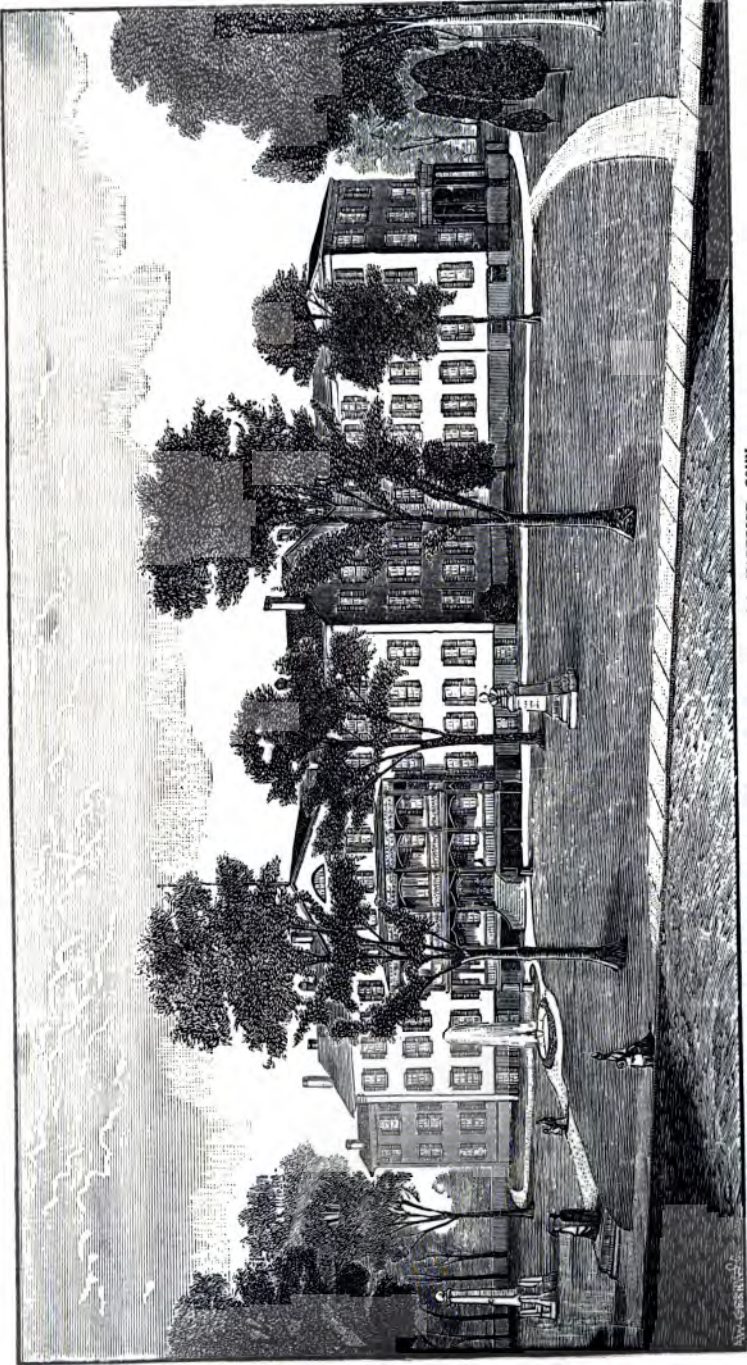
## PREFACE.

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FROM frequent inquiries in regard to the first education and instruction of the deaf and dumb, — how the alphabets were produced and used, how the deaf-mutes are educated, where the first deaf-mute school was established, how the school was supported and carried on, — the author takes the pleasure of producing a brief history, with the hope of extending the same within the reach of the eager public, and also shall print them in plain letters, so that children as well as older ones may be benefited in reading.

Dedicating this little book to the public with hope of obtaining patronage, respectfully submitted.





AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB, HARTFORD, CONN.

THE HISTORY  
OF THE  
FIRST SCHOOL OF DEAF-MUTES OF  
AMERICA.

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THE Rev. THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET, LL.D., was born in the Quaker City of Philadelphia, Penn., on the 10th of December, 1787. After finishing his course at the celebrated and well-established Yale College, he received honors for his proficiency in English literature, was particularly eminent in mathematical science, with attractive social qualities, remarkable address, and devoted piety. At the time of Dr. Gallaudet's residence in the city of Hartford, Conn., in the year 1812, Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, a distinguished physician of that city, was constantly devoting his time to seeking the method of educating his affectionate and unfortunate daughter, aged twelve years, who was deprived of the powerful sense of hearing, at the age of five years, by the malady of spotted fever. It was a striking incident in the plan of Providence, that the illness of that little girl should bear an intimate relation to the welfare of a large class



REV. T. H. GALLAUDET, LL.D.

of persons, subjected to a peculiar misfortune, scattered over all portions of the country, for all the coming time. Had the dangerous malady which attacked the little deaf-and-dumb child, whose name was Alice Cogswell, been less severe, had it received great benefit from the remedies furnished with skill and promptness, the sad condition of the unfortunate deaf-mutes

of the whole country, ignorant and without instruction, might for a still longer period have failed to awaken the active and desired efforts of the benevolent. When the little girl's health was restored, it became evident that the ear of that beautiful child, in her bloom of youth, was closed to the voice of affection and the sweet sounds of the world. A fountain of expressive sympathy was poured forth in abundant flow to the aid of thousands whose mute affliction had previously sought for the required relief.

The condition of deaf-mutes had already commenced to excite attention and sympathy.

As early as in the year 1812 a committee, appointed by the General Association of Connecticut to investigate the proposed subject, reported to them that there resided some eighty-four deaf-mutes in its bounds; also there resided at the same ratio more than four hundred mutes in this unhappy condition in all parts of New England, and more than two thousand in the whole country.

To the public mind it was thus constantly suggested to establish a plan for their education.

On the 1st of May a company of seven gentlemen, of whom Rev. Mr. Strong was one, held a meeting in a private parlor in Hartford, Conn., to discuss and consider the important subject. After considerable consultation they voted to send abroad a competent person to acquire the necessary art of instruction, and to establish a valuable school for the education of deaf-mutes in this country. The required money to meet the expenses was soon subscribed, and the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet was appointed as the proper person to undertake the worthy mission intrusted to him. It was said that he was the proper person to render such assistance; and a better choice could not have been made than Dr. Gallaudet. He had given universal satisfaction as he entered with characteristic ardor upon the new enterprise.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Thomas Braidwood, sen., had opened a private school for the education of the deaf-mutes in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1760. He was an

<sup>1</sup> No higher testimony need be given to the eminent ability of Dr. Gallaudet, or to the estimation in which he was held by the leading minds of the country, than the efforts made to obtain his services, when in 1830 it became known that in consequence of failing health he was about to leave the asylum. His biographer remarks, "It is believed that the services of no man in this country were ever more earnestly sought for in so many departments of philanthropic labor. The impression was almost universal, as far as he was known, not only that he was eminently qualified to take charge of any benevolent institution in the land or for any educational service to which he might be called, but that he was the first man to be thought of for places of the highest responsibility."

Among the societies and institutions that endeavored, many of them most persistently, to secure the benefit of his talents and experience, may be mentioned, the American Colonization Society, the New England Asylum for the Blind, Boston, Mass., the New York University, Dartmouth College, the Oneida Institute, the Utica Female Seminary, the Norwich Female Seminary, the High School at Burlington, N. J., the New York High School, the Cincinnati Seminary, &c. — *Humphrey's Memoir*, p. 252.

accomplished teacher, a man of great perseverance, ardent and enthusiastic in his new profession, and soon brought his art into the favorable notice of benevolent and scientific men. In the year 1783 his school was removed to Hackney, near London, England, where it was continued in prosperity until his decease in 1806.

At the time of Dr. Gallaudet's mission, there were but three institutions for the instruction of deaf-mutes in the British Isles : viz, the London Institution, which was established in the year 1792 by Dr. Joseph Watson, a relative of the elder Braidwood ; a school at Edinburgh, which was opened in 1810, under the charge of John Braidwood ; and the other at Birmingham, England, in the year 1814, under the charge of Thomas Braidwood, — both grandsons of Thomas Braidwood of Edinburgh. The method of instruction which was considered and adopted was by articulation, or lip-reading ; and the other schools naturally followed in the track of their well-known leader. At that time the idea prevailed, that by that wonderful art of articulation the deaf-mutes were able to be educated, and thus relieved from the darkness. Observant men were discussing the wonderful means of restoring speech to the dumb, which excited much interest in the community. Dugald Stewart, whose account of the deaf, dumb, and blind boy whose name was James Mitchell, excited so much interest in the philosophic world, expressed his decided conviction that the benefits which articulation professed to confer upon the deaf-mute were more apparent than real, and that it served rather to "astonish the vulgar" than to render him any valuable aid in his education. The system of the celebrated Sicard, then at the height of his fame, was creating a sensation among the intellectual men, while he was exhibiting his pupils weekly in the city of London in the presence of crowds of the nobility. Knowledge of the above system was spread abroad, and the public were witnessing the exhibitions of pupils educated by signs.

On arriving in England, Dr. Gallaudet proceeded to the London Institution for the desired instruction. His application was coldly received. Dr. Watson, though willing to send an assistant to this country, and establish the new enterprise beyond the sea, would hardly consent to communicate his remarkable art to a stranger for the above purpose. After a lengthy discussion, the best and most satisfactory terms were suggested, and could be obtained if Dr. Gallaudet was willing to remain one month to the satisfaction of the above principal. If the applicant were satisfied with his stay for a given time, he was informed that he would have to remain under instruction as an assistant for the period of three years, on the usual terms, or until the principal saw fit to release him before that given time as duly qualified. As "the usual terms," in addition to other duties not agreeable, required thirteen hours confinement daily with the pupils, with the care

in and out of school, the terms were of course declined. After that, Dr. Gallaudet at once proceeded to Edinburgh, Scotland, to consult for the long-needed instruction. The application was likewise coldly received.

Mr. Kinniburgh, the principal of the Edinburgh School, received Dr. Gallaudet gladly and cordially. But he was unwilling to render him such assistance, because the principal was placed under bonds of a thousand pounds not to communicate his remarkable art to any person for the period of seven years; and of these three still remained. The circumstances thus described for the valuable mission were most providential and fortunate. In consequence of these difficulties, Dr. Gallaudet was induced to go to Paris, France, and to accept the cordial invitation of the celebrated Abbé Sicard, then the head of the Royal Institute for Deaf-Mutes. The applicant was gladly received, and he was cordially furnished with the desired qualifications. We say this result was providential and fortunate; for it proved, that, although instruction by articulation was the only way of educating deaf-mutes practised in England at that time, this method was found after faithful trial in the English schools to be so unsatisfactory that in the course of a few years they commenced, with one exception, to abandon it, putting in its place instruction by signs. There are now twenty-two schools in the British Isles using signs, and one by articulation. Had the English method been introduced and accepted by the remarkable Dr. Gallaudet, there would have existed in America, in that way, articulation schools. Of course much time was spent in the instruction, and also great loss of time would have been experienced; but the methods received from the distinguished Sicard had been proved universally satisfactory to the Western inhabitants. These remarkable circumstances were wisely governed by the providence of God. The early opinions of the celebrated Dr. Gallaudet were probably benefited by his conversations with the eminent Scotch philosopher above described, with whom he was well acquainted, and in whose family he was a frequent visitor. The merits of the two systems soon began to excite attention, "The London Quarterly Review" and "The Christian Observer" speaking warmly of their discussion.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A writer in the former thus strongly expresses himself:—

"Experience, however, soon convinced him [the Abbé de l'Épée] that the object gained by enabling them to utter articulate sounds was by no means an equivalent for the difficult and disagreeable nature of the task. He therefore relinquished entirely this part of his original plan, as adapted merely to amuse or astonish the ignorant.

"We feel no hesitation in declaring that our sentiments upon this point perfectly coincide with those of the abbé. We consider the pains taken in teaching the deaf and dumb the utterance of articulate sounds an absolute misapplication of the labor and the patience of the instructor, and an unnecessary waste of the time and attention of the pupil.

"There are many individuals who hear and speak, whose tones are so harsh and dissonant that in all communications with them we should scarcely lament the necessity of confining

A somewhat significant fact, as illustrating the practical value of these two described methods of instruction, is worthy of attention. On the death of Mr. John Braidwood, in the year 1830, after the deaf-mute school at Hartford, Conn., had been in operation only about thirteen years, Mr. William Woodbridge, who had been employed as a teacher there for three years, received a pressing invitation from the committee to take charge of the Birmingham School, on the ground that there had been a change in the system of instruction before pursued in that and other institutions in England; showing by comparing the favorable progress made by the pupils from the schools of Paris, Hartford, New York, and Philadelphia, with the progress made by the English pupils. The mission of Dr. Gallaudet excited great interest among the distinguished men at that time living in this "Athens of the world." The celebrated Dr. Thomas Brown remarked to him one day, "If I were not engaged in my duties in the university, I know of no pursuit in which I could take more delight than in the instruction of the deaf and dumb."

Mental science was receiving particular attention; and the case of the celebrated Julia Brace of Bloomfield, Conn., who was at the age of four years deprived of sight and hearing by sickness, and was also a *protégé* of the genial Dr. Gallaudet, was a most striking and interesting subject for philosophical discussion.

After spending several months in Edinburgh, Scotland, Dr. Gallaudet repaired to Paris on the 9th of March, 1816, and at once put himself under the instruction of the genial and distinguished Sicard, who had listened to his application for furthering the object of his valuable mission. While Dr. Gallaudet was studying with the above-mentioned principal of the Royal Institute, the long-needed enterprise was still progressing abroad under favorable circumstances, and the friends in this country were constantly engaged in the noble work. They applied to the Legislature of Connecticut for a charter for the new deaf-mute institution; and it was granted at the May session of the year 1816, under the name of "The Connecticut Asylum for the

ourselves to the use of signs and written characters. There is not one among the deaf and dumb, who, by any degree of care and length of practice, acquires a melody and intonation of voice which can render his enunciation even tolerable. Their utterance is found by experience to be so disagreeable that it is seldom or never used out of the precincts of the establishments in which it is taught. Add to this that the contortions of countenance with which it is accompanied are of the most unpleasant kind. In many cases they completely mould the features to a peculiar cast; and the unnatural contour of the face thus produced cannot fail to augment the pain already excited by the jarring and monotonous sound of the voice. For the truth of this, we appeal with confidence to the friends of the pupils educated by the late Mr. Braidwood. After years of toil and torture, they returned to their families with an acquisition not very agreeable to their acquaintances, and confessedly useless to themselves." — *London Quarterly Review*, vol. xxvi., pp. 395, 396.

Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons." Sixty-one gentlemen and two ladies, the most prominent citizens of Hartford, took part in original act of incorporation.

After Dr. Gallaudet had spent some five months in Paris, he returned to this country, and landed in New York on the 9th of August, 1816, bringing with him Mr. Laurent Clerc, a gentleman deaf and dumb from birth, one of the most distinguished pupils of the well-known Sicard, who had been employed for ten years as a teacher in the Royal Institute at Paris, France. Mr. Clerc was entirely educated by signs, and was an excellent and useful example of the value of this method. The first eight months after Messrs. Clerc and Gallaudet had arrived in this country were occupied in passing through the various parts of this vast country, exciting an interest in their noble work, and raising the necessary funds.

The most striking illustration which Dr. Gallaudet took with him of the extent to which the misfortune of deafness can be alleviated by education, excited unbounded attention and astonishment. Mr. Clerc proved to be so intelligent, and to possess so perfect an acquaintance with both the French and English languages, that some persons did not believe the fact of the reality of the infirmity in his case, and suspected that he had used, on his part, deception. An amusing instance of this incredulity occurred during his visit to Quebec. One day while he was occupied in reading in a bookstore, the proprietor, suspicious of his imposition, stood behind him where he was sitting, and clapped his hands violently near his head. Mr. Clerc, perceiving no sound, felt the rush of air, and immediately turned his head for the above cause. The movement convinced the proprietor of his ability to hear.

The enterprise was still taking deep hold of the benevolent mind; and contributions flowed in liberally, especially from the New England States.

The Governor of Connecticut, Mr. Wolcott, commended the work to public sympathy by a special proclamation, and encouraged collections in the churches. About twelve thousand dollars were obtained previous to the opening of the school. This remarkable event took place, as has already been described, on the 15th of April, 1817, in the building now occupied as the City Hotel. There were seven pupils at the opening of the school, and the number of attendants was increased to forty-one before the close of the year. Three additional teachers were required to be employed. Of these forty-one attending pupils, fifteen were from the State of Connecticut, eight from Massachusetts, four from New Hampshire, one from Rhode Island, two from Vermont, two from New York, three from Pennsylvania, two from Virginia, three from Maryland, and one from Ohio. The impression was at first quite general, up to the time when the census was taken for the number of deaf-mutes, that one institution would suffice for the wants of the whole country.

At length the mistake was made apparent, and in the year 1818 the New York institution was started. The Pennsylvania school followed in 1820, and the Kentucky institution in 1823.

As the Asylum was in need of money for the current expenses, a grant of land from the National Congress in 1819 secured the permanent usefulness and prosperity of that institution.

The Hon. Nathaniel Terry, and the Hon. Thomas S. Williams of Hartford, at that time represented Connecticut at the seat of government, armed with a petition from the Board of Directors, and ably advocated and presented it to the Congress. The efforts of these able gentlemen were warmly seconded by other prominent members from New England, and by the Hon. Henry Clay, the speaker of the House. It was voted and passed to grant some land of some twenty-three thousand acres in the unoccupied district of Alabama, belonging to the United States Government. As that tract of land could not be expected to be disposed of quickly, the directors thought best to have it remain unused for a time, and still hold possession of these valuable means for the permanent accommodation of the growing school. A beautiful site containing some seven acres, situated on the Asylum Hill half a mile west of the thriving city, was purchased. It was covered with fruit-trees and valuable buildings, and was occupied at the time as a gentleman's country-seat. The sum paid was \$8,600.

The foundations of a spacious edifice were laid in the year 1821, and the immense building was pushed rapidly to its completion. Before removing to the new apartments, the pupils took rooms in the building now occupied as the City Hotel on Main Street. The earliest pupils who commenced to be under the instruction were Alice Cogswell of Hartford, Conn., George H. Loring of Boston, Mass., and Wilson Whiton of Hingham, Mass. Their ages were respectively from nine to twelve years. The above building was hired at an annual rent of three hundred and fifty dollars. A gentleman and his wife were employed to keep the house, and board the pupils and teachers at a fixed price, viz., two dollars and fifty cents per week. The classes were formed from 1817 to 1821 in the hired building.

In the spring of 1821, when the new institution was ready for reception, the pupils and teachers removed to take possession of the new and elegant school. The plans of the Asylum were drawn by the late Daniel Wadsworth, Esq., and the cost of the new building was actually \$24,282, while the surrounding land was bought of Jared Scarborough, Esq., at a cost of \$8,600. The Directors of the Asylum, deeply affected with a sense of the blessing of God upon their enterprise, passed the following preamble and vote on the 20th of April, 1821:—

“Whereas an edifice has lately been erected by this institution, and is now ready for the reception of its pupils, and in pursuance of the humane and pious design of the founders of



this Asylum, the Directors have constructed it not only to promote the improvement of the pupils in human and divine knowledge, but have also designed it as a sanctuary where they may worship God; for these reasons, and because the donors and friends of this institution have cause to praise him for having so prospered this undertaking as to enable them to build so spacious an edifice, as also generally for his smiles upon the institution, — the Directors resolve to meet and invite the members of the corporation and their fellow-citizens to meet at said house on the twenty-second day of May next, at two o'clock, P.M., and then dedicate said house to Almighty God, and in solemn and devout acts of worship to record his goodness, and supplicate his blessing upon the infant seminary. Therefore voted that the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, the principal, be requested to prepare and deliver a sermon or address on the above occasion.”

During that time the family, consisting of the superintendent or steward, Rev. Samuel Whittlesey, his wife, children, and domestics, with the fifty-four pupils, made it their permanent abode. It was 130 feet long, 53 feet wide, and three stories high, besides a basement at that time unfinished, and an attic which was afterwards furnished and occupied, as at present, for a boys' sleeping-room. In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the friends of the Asylum assembled on the day appointed, and were seated on benches properly arranged in the yard; and in connection with the appropriate religious services the discourse was delivered by Dr. Gallaudet from the front steps of the building. 2 Cor. v. 1: “For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens;” also a lengthy address which is not given here. The building, which was already dedicated, was capable of accommodating about a hundred and twenty pupils. Changes in the interior arrangements of the buildings were made from time to time, as the increasing number of pupils, and a regard to their comfort, required. In 1826 the basement was completed and fitted up as a kitchen, dining-room, and wash-room, at a cost of \$1,823.

Under favorable suggestions and circumstances, the name of the Connecticut Asylum was changed to the present name of the American Asylum, as this was the first school opened in America and also for the accommodation of the pupils from all the parts of the country.

Says Mr. Weld, “The Directors had ever regarded their enterprise as one of piety and Christian charity. They were acting for the benefit of persons whose condition of intellectual and moral darkness excluded them like the heathen from the hopes, the consolations, the knowledge even, of Christianity.”

We quote from the ninth report of the Asylum as follows:—

“At the conference which took place between the Commissioners and the Directors, a free exposition was made of the condition of the Asylum, its management, its funds, its resources, its expenditures, and its prospects. The deliberations and proceedings were marked with the most entire reciprocal confidence; and the effects that are likely to follow, we cannot but consider as highly auspicious to the general interests of the deaf and dumb. We think we are

perfectly safe in saying that after a very full and minute investigation, the commissioners were satisfied that the terms proposed by the Asylum were such as would enable it to do the most good in the most effectual way to the deaf and dumb of our common country. On this principle the Directors have ever acted and will still continue to act, deeming it their sacred duty, as they are chiefly indebted for their funds to the munificence of the General Government, so to manage their resources and conduct the institution under their care, that its benefits may be communicated in the most equal and impartial manner to every State in the Union that may wish to participate in them."

In the proposition made by the Board to the Commissioners, these principles were made prominent. It was in the following terms :—

"Whereas the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine have sent Commissioners to examine into the state and condition of this institution, as it respects its funds and the instruction, treatment, and employment of the pupils, and to ascertain the terms and conditions upon which the deaf and dumb who may be sent to the asylum from these States will be received; now therefore it is hereby, —

"Resolved, That we will receive the deaf and dumb who may be sent to the Asylum by the States aforesaid respectively, or such of them as shall agree to our proposals, for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars per annum for each pupil, and for that sum to furnish such pupils with instruction, board, washing, and lodging, and stationery for the schoolrooms, and to teach them mechanical trades, as is hereinafter specified; and that the sum aforesaid shall be varied from year to year as the state of the funds shall warrant such sum to be fixed by the Directors at the commencement of each year, and to continue for one year, the year to commence on the last Wednesday of May; the money to be paid in advance semi-annually. And further

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors will act in future, as they have done heretofore, upon the principle of making the charity with which they are intrusted as extensively useful as possible, and, for that purpose, to expend all that they have a right by law to expend (the product of their fund), and to distribute it with an impartial hand, extending its benefits equally, not only to the States aforesaid, but to all other States in the Union who may send their deaf and dumb to the Asylum upon the terms and conditions contained in this resolution; also to indigent individuals, so that as our fund increases (as we may reasonably expect will be the case) the sum to be received as aforesaid for instruction, &c., will be lessened from time to time, always calculating to expend during the year the income of the year, after reserving such sum as the Directors shall deem meet for contingent and unforeseen expenses."

The buildings and grounds have been enlarged and improved, as the wants of the school have required. A large corps of educated and able men have been employed as tutors; and the success of their untiring efforts in the education given to the deaf and dumb has been surpassed by no institution existing in this country or the world. Experienced matrons and stewards of ability have had charge of the internal affairs of the Asylum.

Special care was also taken to throw around the children in their life at the school the kind supervision and pleasant associations of home. Shops have been erected near the Asylum, and competent men were employed to teach such suitable trades. The tools for the use of the shops were furnished and provided by the Asylum. After leaving the Asylum, the pupils could obtain their support by pursuing their trades which they had learned.

The graduates of the celebrated Asylum, to the number of about fifteen hundred, from all parts of New England, displayed the best possible testimony to its high success, and to the thorough and practical character of the education which it had imparted. Dr. Gallaudet, with his early associates, who entered upon their new labor with untiring energy and prosperity, — Dr. Gallaudet took charge of the prosperous school, and discharged his duties with remarkable and wise despatch.

As there were young mute ladies who had derived a benefit from instruction at the hands of Dr. Gallaudet and his early associate, Mr. Laurent Clerc, Dr. Gallaudet was interested in one of the intelligent and interesting ladies in her bloom of beauty and youth, whose name was Sophia Fowler of Guilford, Conn. The marriage-knot was agreeably and acceptably tied in the year 1830. The prosperity of that deaf-and-dumb school was due to the care of the remarkable and genial pioneer; but, as years rolled on, Dr. Gallaudet was conscious of his failing health. He tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors, who with regret accepted it.

Mr. Lewis Weld, a former principal of the Pennsylvania Deaf-Mute Institution, was asked to come and take charge of the prosperous Asylum. He accepted, and filled the place entirely to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors. On his retiring from his laborious duties in the American Asylum, according to his naturally delicate constitution, Dr. Gallaudet became a chaplain to the insane at their lovely retreat near the city. On the 26th of September, 1850, a large number of deaf-mutes from New England and some places of the Union assembled in the city of Hartford to testify their gratitude, respect, and love for their old instructors, Thomas H. Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc, by the public presentation of several pieces of rich and elegant silver-plate. At that time Mr. Clerc was still discharging his faithful duties at the Asylum which made so rich a blessing to the generations of the deaf and dumb.

Dr. Gallaudet had finished the work which was given him to do in this lower world, and had risen, as we do not doubt, to a wider sphere, a more extended activity, and a more glorious service, in the same great universe of God. Dr. Gallaudet was well known throughout the land as a public benefactor, and recognized as a model of excellence in all the relations of private life. After the sad intelligence of the death of the celebrated pioneer was carried throughout the country on the 10th of September, 1851, the deaf-mutes were naturally in deep expression of grief and sympathy. The funeral took place in Hartford, and the ceremony was delivered in solemn and fitting terms in presence of the educated and grateful deaf-mutes. Not long after the death of this excellent man, the question began to be agitated among the deaf-mutes (who have always very justly looked upon him as their best friend and benefactor) whether the duty and the pleasure of erect-

ing a suitable monument to his memory did not with peculiar propriety devolve upon them. The idea was promptly suggested, and the work was at once pushed forward with energy and despatch.

The individuals principally interested in the above project arranged the plans of action wisely and satisfactorily. It was early decided that none but the deaf-mutes should take active part in the worthy proceeding; other persons might of course honor Gallaudet in other ways, but this monument to his memory should be theirs alone. Though speaking and hearing persons might (as many did) stand with their purses in their hands, ready to contribute any necessary amount for a public testimonial of honor to a man so universally beloved, not a cent, nevertheless, should go to their treasury from the pocket of any other than a deaf-mute. In order to the successful accomplishment of their design, some organization was necessary; and accordingly the "Gallaudet Monument Association" was formed, with Mr. Clerc for its president. Agents were appointed and authorized in the several States of the Union to solicit the contributions of the deaf and dumb, and transmit them to the Central Committee. Deaf-mutes, as a general fact, are not a wealthy class of the community.

The whole monument should be just as far as possible the exclusive product of deaf-mute enterprise, according to the determination of the deaf-mutes. Mr. Albert Newsam of Philadelphia, who was a pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution, and also one of the most skilful engravers and lithographers in the United States, was requested to prepare a design for the valuable structure; which design, after a full and careful inspection, was adopted.

But the credit of the sculptured group on the south panel of the described monument belonged to Mr. John Carlin of New York, a deaf-mute artist of growing skill and reputation. The execution of the work was committed to Mr. James G. Batterson of Hartford, Conn.; and the manner in which it was performed reflected the highest credit upon himself, his workmen, and especially his sculptor, Mr. Argenti. The above-described monument, standing in the front yard of the Asylum, consists first of a platform of the celebrated Quincy granite, six feet ten inches square, and ten inches thick. The plinth is also of granite, six feet square and one foot thick; the marble base is five feet three inches square, and eighteen inches thick, richly moulded. The die consists of four panels, the south one containing a bas-relief (designed, already stated, by Mr. Carlin) which constitutes altogether the most attractive feature of the monument. Mr. Gallaudet is represented in the act of teaching little children the manual alphabet. Three children are presented, two boys and one girl; and the execution of their faces and forms is very beautiful. The artist has succeeded remarkably well in transferring to the stone the features of Mr. Gallaudet, and the expression of his counte-

nance. On the north panel the name "Gallaudet," in the letters of the manual alphabet, is inscribed in bas-relief. On the east panel is the following inscription:—

THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET,

BORN IN PHILADELPHIA, PENN., DEC. 10, 1787.

DIED IN HARTFORD, CONN., SEPT. 10, 1851.

AGED 64 YEARS.

And on the west panel is the following:—

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF

REV. THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET, LL.D.,

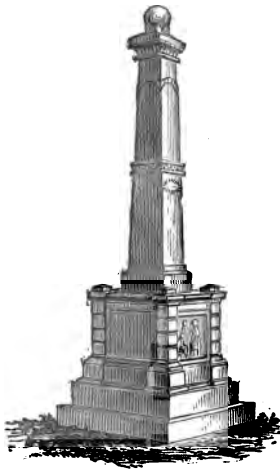
BY THE DEAF AND DUMB OF THE UNITED STATES, AS A TESTIMONIAL

OF PROFOUND GRATITUDE TO THEIR EARLIEST

AND BEST FRIEND AND

BENEFACTOR.

The die is surmounted by a cap, upon which rests the base of the column,



GALLAUDET MONUMENT.

which is two feet six inches square, the column rising to the height of eleven feet. Upon the south side of the column, surrounded by radii, is the Syriac word "Ephphatha,"—that is, "Be opened," which was spoken by our Saviour when he caused the dumb to speak, and the blind to see. The band which connects the two blocks of the main column is encircled with a wreath of ivy, the type of immortality; and the column itself is crowned with an ornate capital surmounted by a globe. The whole height of the described monument is twenty feet and six inches. Both in design and execution, this is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful monuments of its kind in the United States, worthy of the noble name which it is raised to honor. Its whole cost was about twenty-five hundred dollars. At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, Sept. 6, 1854, the large assemblage, consisting of

deaf-mutes from all the parts of the Union, and numerous citizens of Hartford

and its vicinity, were called to order by the Rev. Mr. Turner, the principal of the Asylum: and an oral prayer was offered by the Rev. Joel Hawes, D.D., from the front steps of the Institution. This was followed by a written address from Prof. Laurent Clerc of the Asylum, the president of the Monument Association. The address was read, for the benefit of those not acquainted with the language of signs, by Mr. D. O. Cooke, formerly an instructor of the Institution, but at that time a resident of New York City. Also there followed worthy addresses from the prominent gentlemen; viz., Hon. Henry C. Deming, mayor of the city of Hartford, who had deposited a list of articles in the monument; Mr. John Carlin of New York City, Prof. G. C. W. Gamage, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Dr. Harvey P. Peet, Thomas Brown, Esq., and John O. David, Esq. Dr. Gallaudet was justly styled the great benefactor and father of the deaf and dumb, whose cause he ardently expounded; and his name will ever be cherished with unfeigned gratitude and affection in the hearts of all American deaf-mutes who have been rescued from the thralldom of total ignorance and heathenism, and thus enabled to inherit the kingdom of God through the atonement of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Prof. Gamage, of the New York Institution, then introduced the following resolutions:—

*“Whereas,* Laurent Clerc so generously volunteered to quit France, the land of his nativity, in 1815, and since that time, after his arrival in this country in the midst of strangers, has indefatigably and arduously devoted himself to the service of the deaf and dumb for over forty years as a distinguished and accomplished professor; therefore,—

*“Resolved,* That the memory of Prof. Clerc is cherished with profound gratitude and affection by all American deaf-mutes.

*“Resolved,* That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to him for the faithful and diligent manner in which he has discharged his duties as president of the Gallaudet Monument Association during the past two years.

*“Resolved,* That our thanks are cordially presented to John Carlin for the admirable address which he has delivered to us.

*“Resolved,* That our most sincere thanks are presented to Rev. William W. Turner, principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Mrs. White the matron, and other officers, for the hospitable and excellent accommodations which they have afforded us during our stay.”

After the unanimous passage of the above resolutions, Mr. Job Turner, of the Virginia Institution, offered prayer in the sign language. There were still other exercises of a different nature. A collation was prepared by the thoughtful hand of the matron of the institution; and six hundred deaf-mutes, with other invited guests, sat down to partake of it. After the large company had retired from the dining-room of the Asylum, the time was spent in conversation and social intercourse till evening, when there took place an interesting ceremony in the chapel of the Asylum. All assembled at seven o'clock to see the wedding. The parties whose happy lot it was to celebrate their

nuptials on the auspicious day were Mr. Samuel A. Lewis of Willimantic, Conn., and Miss Emily E. Hills of Fabius, N. Y., both mutes. The whole assembly seemed to be as much interested and excited as though every one



PROFESSOR CLERC.

had individually participated in the solemnities of the scene; and then, if not before, joy was complete. The marriage rites were performed in the sign language alone, by Rev. Mr. Turner. From the chapel, the company again repaired to the dining-room, where another bountiful repast had been prepared. This concluded, the exercises of the day were finished. Thus ended the celebration that had been so long looked for; and as far as we are informed, it ended with perfect satisfaction to everybody. All the happy anticipations that had been so long indulged in were at last fully realized. The day was pleasant, though rather warm,

and nothing happened to interrupt the general enjoyment. Old friends came together on this happy day, for the first time after a separation of a great many years. Every one found some old acquaintance, a classmate, or schoolmate, with whom to pass congratulations, or exchange sympathy. Every one was happy; and the 6th of September, 1854, will be a day never to be forgotten by those who shared in its joyous festivities. Mr. Clerc still devoted his useful time to the instruction of the deaf-mutes.

On one occasion he tendered his resignation, which was refused to be granted; and it was agreed that he should continue his duties for ten years longer, for a gift of some five thousand dollars. After fulfilling his agreement for that period, he was set at liberty. He went to his native land to make one year's visit, where he had gone with his son, and placed him under instruction in France. On his return, he gladly retained his position at the Asylum, entirely to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, who had also, at various times, given evidence of their sense of his important services by the bestowment of special favors and appropriations. Mr. Clerc, from the date of his arrival in America until his death, had spent fifty-three years in this country, and he had passed in the faithful and successful performance of duty as an instructor in the American Asylum forty-one years. In the annual report of that Institution Mr. Clerc's name from first to last heads the list of the corps of instructors. In the year 1858, when in his seventy-third year, he closed his active connection with the American Asylum. He retired in the receipt of a pension for life from its funds. From this

time Mr. Clerc spent his days in peaceful enjoyment of the rest he had so well earned. "Happy in his domestic and social relations," writes the Rev. Mr. Turner in "The American Annals," "he might be seen in the streets, in the post-office, and the reading-rooms of Hartford, almost every day, meeting his friends with a pleasant smile and graceful salutation, and expressing a deep interest in public events relating to the welfare of the country, and especially to the prosperity of the Asylum."

In June, 1864, Mr. Clerc, then in his seventy-ninth year, in spite of his many infirmities and the length and fatigue of a journey that would have deterred a younger man, travelled from his Hartford home to Washington, the capital of our country, in order to be present at the inauguration of the National Deaf-Mute College. He delivered a thoughtful and interesting address, closing with the earnest hope that "in his great work, his dear young friend Edward M. Gallaudet might be blessed and prospered, and receive for his efforts on behalf of the deaf and dumb such proofs of its benefits as would reward him for the glorious undertaking." Thus was Mr. Clerc permitted in his last days to behold the highest and grandest point reached in the cause of deaf-mute education, — like Moses of old, after forty years of guidance and patient waiting, to look upon the promised land, and give his dying blessing.

Mr. Clerc was remarkably intelligent, as he was well educated under the care of the distinguished Abbé Sicard, the head of the Royal Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Paris, France. The above school was started by Abbé de l'Épée in the year 1760. After his death Abbé Sicard took charge of it, and Laurent Clerc was one of his remarkable pupils. After spending ten years under instruction, he was promoted to the list of the worthy tutors; and he continued his duties for ten years, when Dr. Gallaudet visited the Royal Institute. Upon the persuasion of the worthy Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. Clerc consented to quit his worthy duties and friends, to sail for this country. Without Clerc there would have been a poorer course of instruction bestowed upon us. He was usually called "Apostle for the Deaf-Mutes," by Abbé Sicard. There were two celebrated pupils, Massieu and Clerc, under charge of Abbé Sicard; and their characters and intellectual abilities excited the wonder and admiration of Europe. While Mr. Clerc was in this country in 1815, he wrote the following sentence when he was asked, "What is gratitude?" — "Gratitude is the remembrance of kindness received, the memory of a heart penetrated with a sense of profound respect and affection, and with measureless devotion." The devotion of Sicard was not less touching. We can form some faint idea of the love and benevolence he manifested towards the deaf and dumb, by the affection and gratitude they exhibited: when, during the Reign of Terror, Sicard was immured in the prison of the Abbaye in hourly expectation of a violent death, Massieu, his favorite pupil, went



without food and sleep until his release, and in one day more would have died of grief. At the head of his fellow-pupils, he appeared at the bar of the National Assembly of France, and presented a petition which expresses happily, yet boldly and tersely, the feelings of their hearts.

In his eighty-fourth year, Laurent Clerc, on the 18th of July, 1869, finished his earthly life, passing away in the hope of a Christian's immortality. His wife (a mute), the faithful companion of half a century, and two children in mature life, survive, witnesses of the universal regard and affection in which his memory is held, and of the gratitude with which it is embalmed in the hearts of those whom his sacrifices and labors have benefited.

Yes, that affection, reverence, and devotion were the natural and involuntary tribute to Sicard's character and deeds, which we mutes of America render to Gallaudet and Clerc, our teachers, our friends, our benefactors. Twenty years ago we gathered here under the shadow of the walls he had done so much to erect, and dedicated to the memory of Thomas H. Gallaudet a token of our affection and our gratitude. And the deaf-mutes from every section of the Union who had erected such a suitable monument for the departed Gallaudet, formed an association to establish a suitable monu-



CLERC MONUMENT.

ment for the worthy Clerc, in the year 1871, in Albany, N.Y. The officers of the proposed Monumental Committee were chosen as follows: *President*, Thomas Brown of New Hampshire; *Vice-Presidents*, Frank Read of Illinois, and Jefferson Trest of Pennsylvania; *Secretary*, Henry W. Syle of New York; *Committee of Arrangements*, W. H. Weeks and W. L. Bird of Hartford, H. W. Syle and C. S. Newell of New York. In December, 1873, it was decided that the memorial should be a bust, to be placed on the grounds of the American Asylum at Hartford. The work was intrusted to Mr. H. A. Batterson of Hartford, who deserved great credit for his good taste and skill. Mr. Charles Conrads, who mould-

ed the bust, was also entitled to much praise for his share of the work.

The bust is of bronze, and is universally recognized as an excellent like-

ness. It stands upon a pedestal of gray Scotch "Dyce" granite, highly polished, and of handsome proportions and design. The base is five feet square, and the total height to the top of the bust is eleven feet and six inches. On the south side of the pedestal facing the street are the words, —

LAURENT CLERC,

THE APOSTLE

TO THE DEAF-MUTES OF THE NEW WORLD.

Directly under this is a bas-relief in bronze of the name "Clerc," in the letters of the manual alphabet. On the east side is this inscription : —

LAURENT CLERC, A.M.,

BORN IN LA BALME, FRANCE, DEC. 26, 1785.

LANDED IN NEW YORK, AUG. 9, 1816.

DIED AT HARTFORD, JULY 18, 1869.

And on the west side is the following : —

ERECTED BY THE DEAF-MUTES OF AMERICA TO THE MEMORY OF

THEIR BENEFACTOR,

THE PUPIL OF SICARD, THE ASSOCIATE OF GALLAUDET,

WHO LEFT HIS NATIVE LAND TO ELEVATE THEM BY HIS TEACHING, AND

ENCOURAGE THEM BY HIS EXAMPLE.

The memorial stands on the slope in front of the American Asylum, and opposite the Gallaudet Monument. It is much admired, and is a worthy and appropriate tribute to the distinguished Clerc. The entire cost has been about twenty-nine hundred dollars. On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 16, 1874, a large number of deaf-mutes from all parts of the country, together with their friends, and numerous citizens of Hartford, assembled at the Asylum for the purpose of doing honor to the memory of Laurent Clerc, by dedicating the before-mentioned monument. The simple ceremony of unveiling was all that took place on the grounds; and this was done by Miss Lottie Beers, a grand-daughter of Clerc. A beautiful wreath of flowers, a gift from the deaf-mutes of Boston and vicinity, who were unable to attend in person, was placed upon the bust.

The company then withdrew to the Asylum Hill Congregational Church,

where the dedicatory services took place. Mr. Thomas Brown of Henniker, N.H., one of the early graduates of the Asylum, presided. Prayer was offered in the sign language by Rev. W. W. Turner, formerly principal of the



SICARD.

Asylum. Mr. Brown, the president of the Clerc Memorial Union, delivered by signs the presentation address, which was read by Mr. Job Williams, an instructor of the Asylum, for the hearing persons present on the occasion. Other addresses were followed by several prominent mutes and speaking persons.

The ceremonies at the church were concluded at six o'clock; and the exercises of the day closed with a banquet at the Park Central Hotel, which was largely attended, and was the occasion of much social enjoyment. We glory in proclaim-

ing our lasting indebtedness to Gallaudet and Clerc. We can prove ourselves worthy of the benefits which we have received. We can make ourselves honored members of society, gaining its respect by our industry and independence, our intelligence, our regard for morality and law. We can continue steadfast in the pursuit of knowledge and in the cultivation of the mind, until we can make our mark in literature, the arts, and sciences. We should return our heartfelt thanks to the Most High, who poured unspeakable blessings upon us, and relieved us from the darkness, and led us to the throne of light and knowledge.

## THE NOBLE DEAF-MUTE ALPHABET.

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THE remarkable and noble deaf-mute alphabet, with its graceful appearance, was originally invented by a Spaniard, Juan Prablo Bonet by name, in the year 1620. It was first introduced and used for the instruction and education of the deaf and dumb in Spain.

When that noble alphabet was introduced into France, it was greatly modified and improved by the celebrated Abbé de l'Épée, when he started a school for deaf-mutes at Paris, France, in the eighteenth century. In the year 1790 schools for the education of the deaf and dumb were opened simultaneously in Dresden, Edinburgh, and Paris. The mentioned Spanish alphabet was considered far superior to the English double-handed alphabet, which was used extensively in the English school. The single-handed alphabet, for its convenience and gracefulness of appearance, was used in the Royal Institute at Paris, when the pioneer Gallaudet became acquainted with the Abbé Sicard, the head of the Institute. It was very fortunate for Mr. Gallaudet, who was there for the purpose of obtaining the useful art for the use of the Western hemisphere, as already mentioned in these pages.

There were hundreds of deaf-mutes in this vast country who had derived great and remarkable benefit from the noble French art. It was also hinted that they had been making better progress than those educated by the English two-handed art.

When a pupil is sent to a school, the alphabet is the first thing to be taught; and in the course of a few days the pupil is capable of passing the whole alphabet admirably. There is another way the pupil has to learn signs already given to objects, viz., — a sign for a cow, a cat, a dog, &c. Writing is at the same time used. In the course of six or eight years a thorough education is to be effected according to the intellectual ability.

It is generally found that a pupil, dependent upon his good intellectual ability, is capable of pronouncing some three hundred words in the period of from six to nine months of instruction, and also can compose sentences.

It has also been said that a pupil who receives the instruction of the one-hand alphabet system has generally been making a more rapid progress than those from the lip-reading system. It generally takes a long time for a pupil to learn the improved art of articulation, and thus a large amount of

lost time has been experienced. But a pupil not wholly deprived of the sense of hearing is capable of making a more effective progress with less difficulty.

They have erected a large and magnificent edifice in Northampton, Mass., exclusively used for the deaf and dumb wishing to learn the new course of articulation. That institution has been since named Clarke Institute, in honor of Mr. Clarke, who, after his decease, had bequeathed a valuable legacy of some three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There are some eighty pupils receiving the instruction of lip-reading. The deaf-mute alphabet and sign-language are prohibited in that institution, as the pupils are paying close attention to that branch of articulation. If the deaf-mute alphabet is allowed there, the course of articulation is materially injured.

The pupils who do not wish to be taught articulation have to be placed in other institutions, where the deaf-mute alphabet and sign-language are used. There is also a school for deaf-mutes on Warrenton Street, Boston, for the articulation system. There are some fifty pupils under instruction, at the expense of the State, for Boston and vicinity. The Clarke Institute was built for the use of the deaf and dumb from any part of the country, at three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

A deaf-mute college was started in the year 1864 at Washington, D.C. Much credit is due the enterprising Prof. Edward M. Gallaudet, the second son of the well-known pioneer Gallaudet. Some seventy-five students are at present engaged in the collegiate education. A charter was granted from Congress for the establishment of the celebrated college, it having since been named National Deaf-Mute College. The Congress Assembly had also granted a valuable law toward the support of the deaf-mute students in case of their inability of meeting the required expenses.

The National Deaf-Mute College has ever since been meeting with flattering results; and it is shown that this college is the only one of its kind in existence in the world. The deaf-mute students graduating with honor have been appointed professors in the deaf-mute schools in this country. There are at present some thirty thousand in the country who are capable of employment, and have ample means of supporting themselves in such occupations as clergymen, professors, editors, printers, carpenters, shoemakers, farmers, &c. There are at present fifty institutions in the country for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb. The American Asylum being the first of its kind, erected in the year 1815, still exists in prosperity in Hartford.

About three thousand teachers are at present engaged for the worthy instruction of the deaf and dumb in this country. Sixty years ago there was not a single school for the exclusive use of the unfortunate deaf and dumb. Without the pioneer Gallaudet, we should be still in the state of ignorance and misery. However, in the wise providence of God, the pioneer

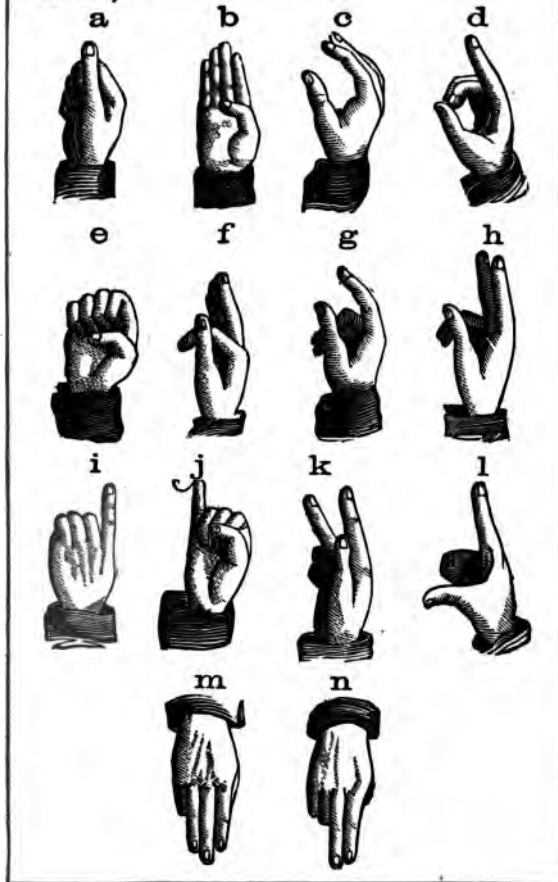
Gallaudet was brought up and died for the elevation of our minds, and especially for the sake of our precious souls unto salvation.

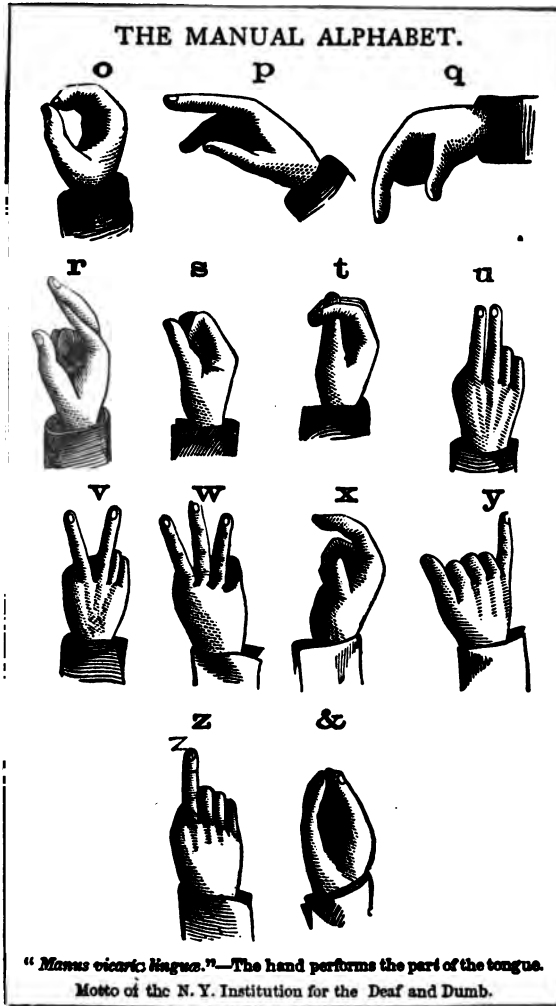
The noble deaf-mute alphabet (one-handed) is in all cases very remarkable in its existence, attention, and study. There is a large number of speaking persons who had learned that noble alphabet, capable of corresponding with the deaf-mutes whenever and wherever they meet. A number of speaking persons have been appointed special professors in the deaf-mute college and schools. In many cases the noble single-handed alphabet proves a very great convenience; speaking persons talking privately are prompted to use their fingers, thus conversing in silence. The question is frequently asked, how deaf-mutes can converse in the dark. It is safe to say that they can address each other with the aid of the wonderful sense of touch. There are a number of striking results from the use of the before-mentioned alphabet. It shows a striking incident in the plan of the providence of God, that the hand was made for toil, and also for the remarkable use of the alphabet, with its graceful appearance and form. It would be a sad thing for a mute to have both hands destroyed by accident, thereby rendering him unable to correspond with the hand.

The question has been at times asked, why a person is deaf and dumb. It is safe to say that some are deaf and dumb from birth, some by sickness, &c. The Maker of the universe, after creating the earth in six days, made Adam to live. There are a great many things created by the Almighty God. God made people to live and die for heaven. The deaf and dumb are made to be deprived of hearing, to show the wondrous work of God. The ears of the deaf shall be unstopped in heaven after death.

### THE MANUAL ALPHABET.

For the use of deaf mutes, and for the *amusement* and *convenience* of those who wish to "*speak with the hand and hear with the eye.*"







## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

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IN the principal towns and cities the prominent deaf-mutes have formed associations both literary and religious.

There are several deaf-mute newspapers published for the interest and welfare of the deaf and dumb in this country.

The American Asylum, in its sixty years' existence, was under charge of Professor Edward C. Stone, successor to his venerable father, Rev. Collins Stone, who was removed by death occasioned by a railroad accident. Mr. Edward Stone was the fifth principal, and discharged his duties remarkably; Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet being the first principal, Rev. Lewis Weld the second, Rev. William W. Turner the third, and Rev. Collins Stone the fourth. Mr. Edward Stone died Dec. 21, 1878.

When Mrs. Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet was still surviving, though advanced in years, it afforded her a pleasant sight, that a large number of educated deaf-mutes had been taught by her noble husband. She died in June, 1877.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, son of the venerable pioneer Gallaudet, takes charge of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes in New-York City.

He is a man of remarkable ability and Christian integrity. He devotes his time entirely to the care of the deaf and dumb. Many have sought rest in the arms of Christ by his untiring mission. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet has also under his charge a home for the aged and infirm deaf-mutes in New York, viz., the National Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes; and the church is named St. Ann's, located on West Eighteenth Street, New-York City.

Rev. Henry W. Syle, a well-educated young deaf-mute residing in Philadelphia, was publicly ordained as an Episcopalian clergyman Oct. 8, 1876, and is at present taking charge of a deaf-mute society in the city of Philadelphia.

Rev. Austin W. Mann, another well-educated deaf-mute, has recently been ordained a deacon in Cleveland, O., Jan. 25, 1877. He devotes his time to the care of deaf-mutes, and holds meetings from place to place.

Mrs. Clerc, the surviving wife of the well-known Professor Laurent Clerc,

enjoyed the remainder of her life to a remarkable degree. She was in the eighty-seventh year of her age when she died in the spring of 1880.

The Deaf-Mute Institution at Council Bluffs, Io., was burned to the ground in 1876 at twelve o'clock in the night. The pupils, 153 in number, escaped unharmed. Loss, one hundred thousand dollars, without insurance. At last accounts it was rebuilt at once.

A Philadelphia deaf-mute, in his correspondence to "The Deaf-Mutes' Journal," said that one thousand deaf-mutes had visited the great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

One of the interesting oil paintings displayed in the annex-building of the Art Gallery excited the attention of deaf-mutes. The painter is a deaf-mute from New York, and he is regarded as a remarkable artist.

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#### AMERICAN DEAF-MUTE EDITORS.

Mr. Edmund Booth, a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of the Hartford Deaf-Mute School, was for several years connected with the same school as teacher. While Iowa was a territory, he resigned his place, to emigrate thither to live as a pioneer. He made a settlement, where he is now very comfortably situated. A few years afterwards he started a paper called "The Anamosa Eureka," and is now conducting the paper, as large as "The Worcester Press," very well. He has made a very good fortune.

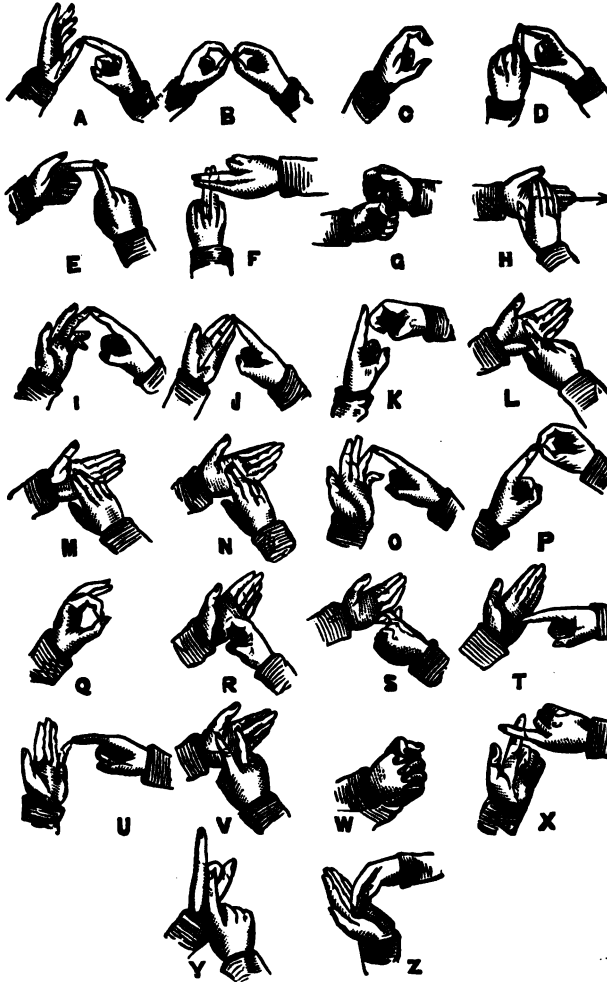
Mr. E. A. Hodgson, a graduate of the New-York Deaf-Mute Institution, is editor of "The Deaf-Mutes' Journal," Station M, New-York City. His paper is ably conducted, and taken by a large number of deaf-mutes. It is the best paper for the deaf-mutes.

Mr. Levi Backus, a graduate of the Hartford Deaf-Mute School, and for several years a teacher in the Canajoharie (N.Y.) Deaf-Mute School, discontinued many years ago, is believed to have been the first deaf-mute editor of a newspaper in this country. He edited the "Radii" for many years. He died some years ago.

Mr. Thomas McCreery, a graduate of the Virginia Deaf-Mute Institution, was editor of a newspaper called "The Union," at Charlestown, Kanawha Co., W. Va.

Several deaf-mute papers have failed for want of patronage.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.





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## TO THE PUBLIC.

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